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A CLASSIFIED INDEX

OF THE

FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS

IN THE COLLECTION OF THE LATE

M. J. DE MEYER,

WHICH WERE SOLD AT GHENT IN
NOVEMBER 1869.

BY

HENRY BRADSHAW,
LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE.

MACMILLAN AND CO.
16, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.
1870.

Price One Shilling.

MEMORANDA
NO. 2.
APRIL 1870

[redacted]

It very rarely happens that a sale catalogue is drawn up with such care and knowledge as regards early printed books as to render the formation of such an index as the present in any way possible, unless after a careful verification by the books themselves. Indeed Ghent is almost the only place where there seems to be any attempt to give the attention to this subject which nevertheless is rendered all the more necessary from the very high prices which almost any good specimens of early printing are sure to bring. The auction catalogues issued by the first houses in England and France are a standing disgrace to the two countries so far as this class of books is concerned; and yet there are no signs of any change for the better.

The present index was drawn up at first simply for my own convenience. It is now at the service of any persons who take an interest in the subject. Having been for some time specially occupied with the early typography of Holland and Belgium, the sale of a library, like that of the late M. De Meyer, containing a number of extremely interesting specimens of books of this class, was sufficient inducement to me to print a brief index to the fifteenth-century books in the catalogue, before going over to Ghent for the purpose of verifying the results of the work. It will be seen at once that, owing to the liberality of our Cambridge authorities combined with the discretion of my old and valued friend Mr. Boone to whom I entrusted my commissions, our museum of early printing at Cambridge has obtained from this collection some additions which are well worth possessing.

The books are arranged strictly according to their respective countries, towns, and presses; and, the year of the earliest dated production of each country, town, or press, being affixed, it is hoped that the arrangement will at once afford its own explanation. The numbers prefixed to each title are the numbers in the sale catalogue; and a cross list is given containing the corresponding numbers of the sale catalogue and of this index. Where we have a copy of the book in our museum of early printing in the University Library at Cambridge, I have said so. Where a book is described in Mr. Holtrop's *Catalogus* of the fifteenth-century books in the Royal Library at the Hague (Hagae Comitum, 1856, 8vo.), I have given the reference (BRH). Where there is a facsimile of any book to be seen in the same writer's *Monumens Typo-*

graphiques des Pays-Bas (La Haye, 1868, 4to.), I have referred to the plate (MT); only it must be remembered that reference has been made to the final order of the plates, and not to that in which they were issued. Such constant reference is made to these two books, that this index will be of little use to any one who does not possess them both. In the case of books printed by Gerard Leeu at Gouda or at Antwerp, I have given the reference to Mr. P. Van der Meersch's list published in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile Belge* for 1847 (VDM). For books printed, or supposed to have been printed, by Thierry Martens, I have referred to Mr. A. F. Van Iseghem's *Biographie* (VI). And, lastly, in the case of the few books found here, printed at Audenarde or Ghent, I have referred to Mr. Ferd. Vanderhaeghen's exhaustive *Bibliographie Gantoise* (VDH).

There are a few points in which I have taken leave to differ from the accomplished scholar to whom the compilation of the sale catalogue was entrusted. In consequence of this, I have thought it worth while to append a few notes, partly to justify what may well seem to be presumption on my part, and partly from an earnest desire to stir up those who are willing to study such subjects to a further prosecution of them upon a sounder basis than has hitherto been attempted, and to shew that if only a rational method of pursuing such researches be once adopted, results may be expected which will fully compensate for the long and patient work by which alone they can be obtained.

I little thought, when these pages were sent to the press, that death would deprive me of one of the greatest pleasures which I anticipated from printing them. It is not for me to speak of that combination of gentleness and modesty with deep research, which characterised everything which came from Mr. Holtrop's pen, so far as I ever had the privilege of knowing him. Those who knew him while he lived will readily understand the keen pleasure with which I looked forward to bringing him this year the firstfruits of my attempts to follow in his footsteps, and to becoming personally acquainted with one whom I had so long known only by correspondence. My desire in these studies was to be a willing pupil of his; my pleasure, to prove to him that his work was the solid foundation on which others could stand to pursue the same enquiries to still further and clearer results.

H. B.

University Library, Cambridge,
April 5, 1870.

A CLASSIFIED INDEX

OF THE

FIFTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS

in the De Meyer collection.

GERMANY (1454).

COLOGNE (1466).

Ulr Zell (1466):

110ab Joh. Nider, Manuale confessorum et Dispositorium moriendi. Ab. 1470. 4°. [1
At Cambridge (this copy).

229 Adriani Carthus. Liber de remediis utriusque fortunae. Ab. 1470. 4°. [2
At Cambridge.

5 Petri Comestoris Historia Scholastica. Ab. 1473. Folio. [3
At Cambridge (this copy).

Arn ter Hoernen (1470):

110c Formula vivendi canonicorum. Ab. 1472. 4°. [4
At Cambridge (this copy). Certainly not so late as 1477.

Printer of the Dialogi decem (1473):

93 Flores B. Augustini. Ab. 1473. Folio. [5
At Cambridge. Not printed by Veldener. See Note A.

Conr Winters de Homborch (1476):

490 Fasciculus temporum. 1476. Large folio. [6
At Cambridge (this copy).

123 Joh. Nider, Sermones totius anni. Ult. Aug. 1480. Folio. [7
At Cambridge (this copy).

Unknown Printer:

32 Guil. de Gouda Tractatus de expositione missae. 4°. [8
At Cambridge (this copy). Certainly not printed at Deventer.

BASLE (1468).

Leonh Ysenhut (1489):

27 Walfart oder bylgrung der seligen Jungfrowen Marie. 1489. 8°. [9
At Cambridge (this copy). Leaf 1, wanting in this copy, is not blank, but contains the title, &c. See Hain 9327.

UNKNOWN PLACE (? NUREMB

Unknown Printer:

73[b] Horologium devotionis. 8°.
See below, nº 13.

73[c] De vita et beneficiis J. C. 8°.
See below, nº 13.

73[d] Ger de Zutphania, Tractatus de spiritualibus a
See below, nº 13.

UNKNOWN PLACE (? in ALSA

Unknown Printer:

73[a] Horae secundum usum ecclesiae Romanae.
This volume is now in the library of the Duc d' Are

ITALY (1465).

ROME (1467).

Fran de Cinquinis (1479):

109 Antonini archiep. Florentini Summula confessi
At Cambridge (this copy).

VENICE (1469).

Vindel de Spira (1470):

472 Fran Philelphi Epistolae. Ab. 1472. Folio.
At Cambridge (this copy).

Erh Ratdolt de Augusta (1478):

349 Fran Mataratius de componendis versibus.

[redacted]

[redacted]

HOLLAND (1471—73).

UTRECHT (1473).

Joh Veldener, late of Louvain (1478):

17 Epistelen eñ Ewangelien. 30 Jul. 1479. Ed. A. 4°. [20
BRH 50. MT 39. At Cambridge (this copy).

491 Fasciculus temporum. 14 Feb. 1480. Folio. [21
BRH 51. MT 39, 40. At Cambridge.

Gl (1479):

145ª Otten van Passau, Boeck des gulden throens. 30 Mar. 1480. Folio. [22
BRH 46. MT 42, 43, 44. At Cambridge.

DEVENTER (1477).

Ric Paffroed de Colonia (1477), before 1486:

100 Speculum exemplorum. 2 Mai. 1481. Folio. [23
BRH 266. At Cambridge (this copy).

90 S. Augustini Confessiones. 1483. 4°. [24
BRH 269. MT 64. At Cambridge (this copy).

Ric Paffroed de Colonia, after 1487:

31ª Guil de Gouda, Tractatus de expositione missae. 20 Feb. 1490. 4°. [25
BRH 286. At Cambridge (this copy).

31ᵇ Colloquium peccatoris et crucifixi &c. 18 Nov. 1491. 4°. [26
BRH 294. At Cambridge (this copy).

Jac de Breda (1486):

21 Guillermi Postilla super Epistolas et Evangelia. 21 Jul. 1491. 4°.
Not in BRH. [27

348 Maphei Vegii Vita Divi Antonii. Ab. 1491. 4°. [28
BRH 355. At Cambridge.

99 Quatuor novissima. 6 Dec. 1494. 4°. [29
BRH 370. At Cambridge (this copy).

101ᵇ Stella clericorum. 17 Jan. 1498. 4°. [30
BRH 387. At Cambridge (this copy).

327 Gemma vocabulorum. 30 Mar. 1498. 4°. [31
BRH 388. At Cambridge (this copy).

GOUDA (1477).

Ger Leeu (1477):

509 Passionael, somerstuc. 1 Apr. 1480. Folio. [32
BRH 412, vol. 2. MT 68. VDM 18. At Cambridge (this copy).

507 S. Hieronymus, Vaderboeck. 3 Dec. 1480. Folio. [33
BRH 416. VDM 22. At Cambridge (this copy).

101ª S. Bonaventurae Soliloquium. Early in 1484. 4°. [34
BRH 169. Not in VDM. VI 13, but unquestionably not by Th. Martens. At Cambridge (this copy). See Note B.

Printer of the Teghen die strael der minnen (1484)

19 Epistelen eñ Evangelien. 23 Jun. 1484. 4°.
Not in BRH. VDM 42 (this copy). At Cambridge (this

DELFT (1477).

Jac Jacobszoen van der Meer and Maur Yemantsz borch (1477):

3 Bible in duytsche. 10 Jan. 1477. 5 Parts, Folio
BRH 425. MT 81. At Cambridge.

107 Summe le roy. 24 Apr. 1478. 4°.
BRH 427. MT 81. At Cambridge (this copy).

Jac Jacobszoen vander Meer (1480):

10 Die duytsche Souter. 12 Feb. 1480. 8°.
BRH 429. MT 82. At Cambridge (this copy).

18 Epistelen eñ Ewangelien. 1481. 4°.
BRH 433. MT 82.

20 Epistelen eñ Ewangelien. 1484. 4°.
Not in BRH.

Chr Snellaert (1488):

101d Formula vivendi canonicorum. Apr. 1496. 4°.
BRH 474. At Cambridge (this copy). There is a sli the sale catalogue. What is marked 101d is really th printed at Deventer by Jac. de Breda in 1502 follow *vivendi canonicorum* printed at Delft by Ch. Snellaert in

Hen Eckert van Homberch (1498):

508 S. Hieronymus, Vaderboeck. 1498. Folio.
BRH 464. At Cambridge (this copy).

ZWOLLE (1479).

Pet van Os (1479):

[redacted]

BELGIUM (1473).

ALOST (1473).

Th Martens (2d Press, 1487):

115 Horologium aeternae sapientiae. Ab. 1486–7. 4o. [50
BRH 57. VI 20. At Cambridge.

116 Another copy. [51

255 Juliani Pomerii Praenosticata. Ab. 1486–7. 4°. [52
Not in BRH. VI 18. At Cambridge.

210 Formula vivendi canonicorum. 4°. [53
Not in BRH. VI 17. At Cambridge (this copy).

138 Pectorale dominicae passionis. 4°. [54
BRH 144. VI 15. At Cambridge (this copy).

122 Sermones super *Salve regina*. 9 Jul. 1487. 4o. [55
BRH 59. VI 24. At Cambridge.

114 Angeli de Clavasio Summa Angelica de casibus conscientiae. 4 Jul. 1490. Folio. [56
BRH 60. MT 46. VI 27. At Cambridge.

LOUVAIN (1474).

Joh de Westfalia, late of Alost (1474):

237 Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum. Ab. 1480. 4o. [57
Not in BRH, not 586. At Cambridge (this copy).

217 Antidotarius animae. Ab. 1483–4. Folio. [58
BRH 113. At Cambridge.

Joh Veldener, late of Kuilenburg (1484–85):

137 Alphabetum divini amoris. 8°. [59
BRH 590. MT 47. At Cambridge (this copy). See Note E.

234 Herbarius. Ab. 1484–85. Ed. A. 4°. [60
Not in BRH, not 539. At Cambridge (this copy). See Note E.

Egid van der Heerstraten (1486):

8 Joh Beetz super decem praeceptis decalogi. 19 Apr. 1486. Ed. A. Folio. [61
BRH 137. MT 55. At Cambridge (this copy).

Lud de Ravescot (1488):

103 Petri de Rivo Opus responsivum, 1488. (1488.) Folio. [62
BRH 132. MT 57, 58. At Cambridge.

BRUSSELS (1476).

Fratres communis vitae (1476):

172 Aegidii Carlerii Sporta fragmentorum, 1478; et Sportula fragmentorum, 1479. Folio. [63
BRH 242.

22 Joh de S. Laurentio Postillae Evangeliorum. 4 Non. Oct. 1480. Folio. [64
BRH 245. At Cambridge.

95 Petri Blesensis Epistolae. Ab. 1480. Folio. [65
BRH 250. At Cambridge (this copy).

118 S. Bernardi Sermones. In profesto Pentecostes 1481. Folio. [66
BRH 252. At Cambridge (this copy).

AUDENARDE (1480).

Arn Caesaris (1480):

125 Hermanni de Petra de Scutdorpe Sermones. 1480. Folio. [67
BRH 515. MT 95. VDH p. 8.

ANTWERP (1482).

Matth van der Goes (1482):

102 Stella clericorum. Ab. 1486. 4°. [68
Not in BRH, not 157. At Cambridge (this copy).

238 Kanuti Regimen contra pestilentiam. Ab. 1486. 4° [69
Not in BRH.

230 Alberti magni Liber secretorum, etc. Ab. 1486–87. 4°. [70
BRH 160. At Cambridge (this copy).

133 De imitatione Christi. Ab. 1486–87. 4°. [71
BRH 162.

Ger Leeu, late of Gouda (1484):

334 Albertanus Causidicus Brixiensis de arte loquendi et tacendi. Jun. 1485. 4°. [72
Not in BRH. VDM 55.

328 Gemmula vocabulorum. 23 Aug. 1486. 4°. [73
BRH 173. ? VDM 66.

173 R. Samuelis Redargutio contra Judaeorum errores. 15 Kal. Nov. 1486. 4°. [74
BRH 595. VDM 65. At Cambridge (this copy).

24 Ludolphus, Leven ons heren J. C. 3 Nov. 1487. Folio. [75
BRH 178. MT 98, 106. VDM 77. At Cambridge.

169 Van de gheestelike kintscheyt ihesu ghemoraliseert. 16 Feb. 1488. 8°. [76
BRH 182. VDM 84. At Cambridge (this copy).

216 Auctoritates Aristotelis, &c. 1 Jul. 1488. 4°. [77
Not in BRH. VDM 90.

145[b] (Fragment of a leaf of) Historie van Grisildis. Ab. 1487. 4°. [78
Not in BRH. Not in VDM.

218 Albertus Magnus de virtutibus animae. 14 Mar. 1489. 4°. [79
BRH 189. VDM 99. At Cambridge.

437 Dialogus creaturarum. 11 Apr. 1491. 4°. [80
BRH 197. VDM 112. At Cambridge (this copy).

516b Die historie, ghetiden eñ exempelen van sint Annen. Ab. 1492. 8°. [81
Not in BRH. VDM 115 or 142? At Cambridge (this copy). Not printed by the Collacie Broeders at Gouda. See Note F.

Claes Leeu (1487):

25 Ludolphus, Leven ons heeren J. C. anderwerven gheprint. 20 Nov. 1488. Folio. [82
BRH 211. MT 106. At Cambridge (this copy).

Th Martens, late of Alost (1493):

98 Mich Francisci de Insulis Quodlibetica decisio. 1496. Ed. A. 4°. *Pr. on vellum.* [83
BRH 146. VI 31. At Cambridge (on paper). See Note G.

Adr van Liesvelt (1494):

517 Die historie, ghetiden eñ exempelen van sint Annen. 1 Sept. 1496. 8°. [84
BRH 226. At Cambridge (this copy).

GHENT (1483).

Arn Caesaris, late of Audenarde (1483):

143 Guillermi Alverni Rhetorica divina. 11 Kal. Sept. 1483. 4°. [85
BRH 535. MT 113. VDH 1.

215 Boecius, Vijf bouken de consolatione philosophie. 3 Mai. 1485. Large folio. [86
BRH 536 or 641. MT 113, 114. VDH 3. At Cambridge.

NOTES.

Note A.

The Printer of the *Flores B. Augus*

I can see no ground for attributing this to Velden and the *Dialogi decem variorum auctorum* which is clearly from the same press, and Mr. Holtrop seems t them to Veldener's Cologne press, on the authority c others; see BRH. Part 2, Nos. 118, 119. In the *graphiques*, having ascertained from Mr. Van Even's Veldener matriculated at Louvain in 1473, Mr. Holtro of these two works as the earliest specimens of Ve press. But the type is not at all identical with that *peccatorum* which has the letter to Veldener (dated 7 A fixed, and which may be looked upon as the earliest k of his press at Louvain or anywhere. It is very evide had some typographical relations with Arnold ter Ho of Sletzstat, and perhaps other Cologne printers, bu little known Cologne books have been really studie is very unsafe to attribute this or that book to any unless in the case of absolute identity of type with so production of the printer to whom it is attributed. any acknowledged production of Veldener's in precisel to exist, Mr. Holtrop would without fail have given u in his *Monumens*.

[redacted]

a title-page except the exceptional volume *Van Marien rosen cransken* (BRH. 420). On this ground I do not hesitate to class all the dateless books in this type, with blank title-pages, 33 lines to a page, and with signatures printed to the sheet, not to the leat, (a 1, a 3, b 1, b 3 etc.) as printed by Ger. Leeu at Gouda during the first half of 1484.

Note C.

The Printer of the *Teghen die strael der minnen.*

When at Ghent on the day before the sale began, I omitted to examine this volume as carefully as I had intended to do. But when Mr. Boone succeeded in rescuing the volume for me from the hands of a Paris bookseller who had bought it at the sale, and it came into my possession, my surprise was only equalled by the pleasure of the unexpected discovery which followed. I had been anxious to get the book because, believing it to be Gerard Leeu's, I knew that his latest known book printed at Gouda was dated 19 June 1484, while his earliest Antwerp book was dated 18 September 1484; and any Gouda book even a few days later than his latest *known* book would be a satisfactory acquisition. However on examining the type, it was clearly not Leeu's at all, and at first it seemed quite strange to me, until after a few minutes it occurred to me to compare it with Mr. Holtrop's facsimile of one of his few remaining unsolved difficulties, a volume called *Teghen die strael der minnen*, of which he says that the idiom shews it to have been printed in Holland rather than in Belgium, while the type is unlike any that he has seen elsewhere. Examination shewed that the type of the two books was identical, and the printer's habits (punctuation, mode of printing signatures, etc.) were also the same in both. Accordingly, as the type may be easily recognised by any one from Mr. Holtrop's facsimile published in his *Monumens Typographiques*, I call the printer until further information is found, the *Printer of the "Teghen die strael der minnen."*

But the existence of the present volume has a further interest. Until a few years ago it was only known that Gerard Leeu printed at Gouda from 1477 till the summer of 1484, and that the *Fratres Collationum* printed there from 1496 onwards; and further that there was preserved in the library at Lübeck a dateless book (which however bore marks of being a production of the xvth century) printed at Gouda by one Govaert van Ghemen. One or two school-books were set down in the catalogues with the date Gouda 1486 etc., but they were not forthcoming, and modern bibliographers had come to deny their very existence. A few years ago I communicated to Mr. Holtrop the fact that our library at Cambridge possessed a book entitled "*Opusculum quintupertitum grammaticale*," printed in two sizes of type, with woodcut initials, and with a full imprint, shewing the book to have been printed at Gouda by Gotfridus de Os 13 November 1486. Very soon afterwards Mr. Holtrop discovered an imperfect copy of the same book at Cologne,

and this at once enabled him to attribute several unti
books to the same printer, from the identity of the typ
has been since increased, and now includes several
remarkable nature, volumes of poetry and romance
woodcuts, all tending to place Gotfridus de Os or Gov
(for there can be little doubt of their identity) in the fi
printers. From the great variety of types which it
attribute to him, I have but little doubt that the *Teg*
minnen and our *Epistelen eñ Evangelien* are also from
I cannot as yet place them under his name, because I
to any type, initial-letter, or woodcut, which is commo
books.

The most interesting point at present is that the fa
of *Epistelen eñ Evangelien* being dated 23 June 1484, pr
that this printer did not succeed Gerard Leeu at Goud
of the latter to Antwerp, but that he must have had a
Gouda before Leeu left. The woodcuts are those w
Leeu, but this only shews the friendly relations which
the two printers, and Leeu must still have been residin
this book was finished.

There is another point too, which has not, I belie
noticed, which may lead us to believe that Gotfr. de
in 1484. Two of the books from his press bear the r
of an elephant and castle with the arms of Gouda and
The woodcuts are different in the two books, but the de
the same in both.* Mr. Holtrop has brought to lig
passage from the *Chronicle of Holland*, shewing that an
about through several towns in Holland in the year 148
gain of its owners. Mr. Holtrop adduces this fact me
the elephants in our printer's device and in the Haarl

[redacted]

this press should have a particular interest to one engaged in forming a museum of early printing in an English library. It has not, I believe, been ever noticed that part of the printing materials of Govaert van Ghemen passed over to England about the time that he seems to have removed to Copenhagen. Caxton died in 1491 and was succeeded in his business by Wynkyn de Worde (Wijnand or Wijnkijn van Woerden); and some of the large type, the woodcut of the master and scholars, and many of the woodcut initials used by Govaert van Ghemen (all figured in the *Monumens Typographiques*) are to be seen in many of W. de Worde's early books; indeed the woodcut initials are what specially serve at once to distinguish W. de Worde's earliest from Caxton's latest books.

Note D.

Printing at Zwolle.

Scant justice has been rendered to Zwolle in the *Monumens Typographiques;* and the whole article needs re-writing, and the account of the types used at the press there re-stated with greater accuracy and somewhat more research. Known to be a very early seat of the engraver's art, and to be the place where the blocks of the original *Biblia pauperum* re-appear on the revival of wood-engraving in Holland, and so not at all impossibly the very place at which this the earliest of the block-books was produced, Zwolle deserves to have its typographical history studied with more care. The method of arranging these early books under the countries, towns and presses at which they were produced is the only one which can really advance our knowledge of the subject. This is comparatively easy with dated books, though there is no safeguard against the misleading nature of an erroneous date. But the study is of little use unless the bibliographer will be content to make such an accurate and methodical study of the types used and habits of printing observable at different presses, as to enable him to observe and be guided by these characteristics in settling the date of a book which bears no date on the surface. We do not want the *opinion* or *dictum* of any bibliographer however experienced; we desire that the types and habits of each printer should be made a special subject of study, and those points brought forward which shew changes or advance from year to year, or, where practicable, from month to month. When this is done, we have to say of any dateless or falsely dated book that it contains such and such characteristics, and we therefore place it at such a point of time, the time we name being merely another expression for the characteristics we notice in the book. In fact each press must be looked upon as a *genus*, and each book as a *species*, and our business is to trace the more or less close connexion of the different members of the family according to the characters which they present to our observation. The study of palaeotypography has been hitherto mainly such a *dilettante* matter, that people have shrunk

from going into such details, though when once studied as a branch of natural history, it is as fruitful in interesting results as most subjects. The Librarians at the Hague have done very good service, and the *Catalogus* of 1856 is far the most valuable contribution to this class of literature which we have, so far as extent is concerned; but they are apparently still very far from recognising the *natural history* method, if I may so call it, as the only one which can be productive of really valuable results. It is because the case of Zwolle is a good illustration of what I mean, that I have written these remarks as introductory to a specimen of the kind of classification which I wish to see adopted. If I say anything which may seem to disparage the labours of Mr. Holtrop and Mr. Campbell, they will know that I do not undervalue them, seeing that except Mr. Blades's monograph of Caxton's press, the Hague *Catalogus* and *Monumens Typographiques* are the only books existing in any literature, so far as I know, which render the study of palaeotypography in any way possible upon a proper basis. Germany, Italy, France and Spain are at present perfectly impracticable fields of work, and are I fear likely to remain so for some time to come.

The following sketch is an extract from an analysis of the *Monumens Typographiques des Pays-Bas* so far as it relates to Zwolle. Having subscribed for two copies of the work, I cut up one of them into the whole number of separate facsimiles of which the book was composed; and then with these materials and the examination of actual books, wherever they came within my reach, and with the aid, in the case of a few presses, of correspondence with Mr. Holtrop, the way became clearer towards grouping the several books according to their types. At Zwolle eleven different founts of type occur between 1479 and 1500; and these enable us to mark four clear groups of books easily distinguished, while on more minute grounds they are separable into twelve classes. Of the four groups the first consists of books printed in types peculiar to the place, types of four different sizes (nos. 1 to 4), but with a strong family likeness to each other (1479—1483). In the second group (1484—1492) the predominant type (no. 5) is that used at Gouda by Gerard Leeu from 1477 to 1482, and from that point discontinued by him. The chief type (no. 8) in the third group (1493 to 1497-8) is very like the large type taken by Gerard Leeu from Gouda to Antwerp in 1484, and is something between that and the type used at Gouda by Govaert van Ghemen, and after him by the Deventer printers. The fourth group (1497-8 to 1500) is distinguished by the type (no. 11) known by the name of Henrick die Lettersnider. The twelve classes I have distinguished as A to M, and the characteristics which I have taken sufficiently indicate the meaning of the groups. One mistake in the imprint of the *Psalterium*, a mistake which is constantly occurring, has caused a great deal of confusion; and from the date being read 6 Nov. 1480 instead of — Nov. 1486, the whole history of the types has been obscured. It ought to have been observed that the book has a printed title-page, which first occurs late in 1484;

[redacted]

that it has a device which only came in in 1484; that the type is that discontinued by Gerard Leeu after 1482; and that the woodcut of Christ under the press is a *copy* from one of Gerard Leeu's set of 66 cuts which make their first appearance in 1482; so that it could not have been printed in 1480. Put this book to its right place, and anyone can see that Types 1, 2, 3, and 4, though differing in size, are palpably cut by the same artist; indeed, some of the letters are almost identical. Therefore as the name of Peter van Os occurs in connexion with Types 3 and 4, I feel at liberty to class them all under his name. When the lost productions of Joh. de Vollenhoe are found it will be time enough to investigate the nature of the types used by him. About the latest books, I have but few materials to work upon, as we have only two books at Cambridge later than 1495. I can find no trace of the old two devices being used after 1495, while in the *Bartholomei Coloniensis Canones* of 1500 the so-called device of Tyman van Os is used with the name however of Peter van Os (Petrus Ossensis). From my classification it will be seen that there are no types at this period proper to Tyman van Os, nor any book with his name that can fairly be included in the XVth century; so, except the one which bears his name, I have attributed them to the father. But there will be other occasions of going more deeply into this question than is suitable at the present moment.

ZWOLLE (1479).

? *Joh. de Vollenhoe* (1479).

Mentioned by Prosper Marchand as the printer of an edition of *Petri Hispani Tractatus* in 1479, but no copy is now known to exist, nor any other productions of his press.

Peter van Os of Breda (1479).

Class A. Types 1, 2; no printed signatures; no device; no title-page. 1479.

1. S. Bonaventurae Sermones.
   With place, no printer's name, 1479. Folio.
   MT. 89c: Text and imprint, Type 2.
2. Vocabularius 'Ex quo.'
   With place, no printer's name, Dec. 1479. 4to.
   MT. 88b: Text and imprint, Type 1.
3. S. Bonaventurae Centiloquium.
   With place, no printer's name, no year (1479). 4to.
   MT. 89a: Imprint, Type 2.
4. Modus confitendi.
   No place, no printer's name, no year (1479). 4to.
   MT. 88a: Text, Type 1.
5. Theod. de Hercksen Speculum juvenum.
   No place, no printer's name, no year (1479). 4to.
   MT. 89b: Text, Type 2.

Class B. Type 2; printed signatures; no device; no title-page 1480.

6. Fr. Hugonis de Prato Sermones dominicales.
With place, no printer's name. 1480. Folio.
MT. 89d: Imprint, Type 2.

Class C. Types 3, 4; printed signatures; no device; no title-page (? 1481—1483).

7. Caroli Viruli Epistolae quas Correctoria vocant.
With place, with printer's name, no year (? 1481—1483). 4to.
MT. 90d: Text and imprint, Type 3.

8. Joh. de Garlandia Cornutus etc.
No place, no printer's name, no year (? 1481—1483). 4to.
MT. 90e: Text, Type 3; Commentary, Type 4.

Class D. Type 5; printed signatures; devices 1, 2a; no title-page Early in 1484.

9. Die gesten van Romen.
With place, with printer's name, May 1484. Folio.
MT. 92a: Device 2a.

Class E. Type 5; printed signatures; devices 1, 2a; printed title page. Late in 1484.

BRH. 487, vol. 1, S. Bernardus Sermonen, Winterstuck (printed 24 Dec 1484), has all these characteristics, but no facsimile is given.

Class F. Type 5; printed signatures; devices 1, 2b; printed title page. 1485—1489.

10. Der sielen troest.
With place, with printer's name, 21 July 1485. Folio.
MT. 93a: woodcut (but this cut is borrowed from the *Gesten van Romen* and, as such, is the cut formerly belonging to Ger. Leeu at Gouda, an used by him in his edition of that work).
MT. 92b: Device 2b.

11. Psalterium; Augustinus de laude et virtute psalmorum.

[redacted]

MT 90c: First line of text, Type 5; rest of text, and heading, Type 7. (I had placed this here conjecturally, because I had never seen the book, and no account of it is given in the MT. except as being without date; so that until further information was obtained, it was necessary to put it last among the books in which Type 5 occurs, and that type disappears after 1492. Since then, however, the arrangement is confirmed by the discovery that the *Exercitia utilissima pro horis solvendis* is also in Types 5 and 7, and is dated 30 April 1491).

Class I. Types 6, 8; printed signatures; devices 1, 2b; printed title-page. 1493.

15. Epistelen ende Ewangelien mitten Sermonen.
With place, with printer's name, 27 March 1493. 4to.
MT. 90b: Text and imprint, Type 8.

Class K. Types 6, 8, 9, 10; printed signatures; devices 1, 2b; printed title-page. 1494—1497 (? 1498).

16. Rosetum exercitiorum spiritualium.
No place, no printer's name, 1494. Folio.
MT. 91a1: Title, lines 1, 2, woodcut; line 3, Type 8.
MT. 91a2: Woodcut (Half a block of the original *Canticum Canticorum*).
MT. 50*c: Text, line 1, Type 9: lines 2—4, Type 10.
MT. 91a3: Head-line and imprint, Type 8; Text, Type 9.

17. Baptistae Mantuani Secundae Parthenices opus.
With place, no printer's name, 1497. 4to.
MT. 94a1: Title, line 1, Type 6; lines 2—5, Type 8.
MT. 94a2: Text, Type 9; Imprint, Type 8.

18. Liber faceti.
No place, no printer's name, no year (? 1497). 4to.
MT. 94b: Title, line 1, Type 6; lines 2, 3, Type 8; Woodcut (copied from that used by Jacobus de Breda at Deventer).

Class L. Types, 9, 10, 11; printed signatures; ? device; printed title-page. 1499.

BRH 506, Ludolphus, Leven ons heeren J. C. (printed 15 March 1499), is in Type 11, and without any device; but no facsimile is given in the M.T. of any book as printed by Peter van Os after 1494.

Class M. Types 9, 10, 11; printed signatures; device 3; printed title-page. 1500.

Bartholomei Coloniensis Canones (printed by 'Petrus Ossensis' in 1500) is in Types 10 and 11, with device 3; but no facsimile is given in the M.T.

Tyman Petersoen van Os (? xv. century).

Class A. At Zwolle; Types of Peter van Os 9, 11; Device of Peter van Os 3; printed signatures; printed title-page.

1. Aristoteles de moribus ad Eudemium.
With place, with printer's name, no year. 4to.
MT. 94c: Text, Type 9 of P. van Os; Head-line and imprint, Type 11 of P. van Os; device 3 of P. van Os.

Class B. At Zutphen; his own device; his own type. 1518.

2. Die costelike scat der geesteliker rijckdom.
Zutphen, with printer's name, 1518.
MT. 94d1: Imprint.
MT. 94d2: Device.

As the *Esopus græcus* is printed wholly in Type 8, which did not come into use till 1493, it is clearly erroneous to date it "about 1484," as is done in the Hague *Catalogus*, or to attribute it to Gerard Leeu, as is done in the present sale catalogue. By dating it "about 1495" I mean that according to our present knowledge, it may have been printed any time between 1493 and 1497.

Note E.

The Printer of the *Herbarius*. Did Veldener return from Kuilenburg to Louvain?

In the Sale Catalogue the *Herbarius* is erroneously attributed to the press of Mathias van der Goes at Antwerp about 1482; and the title there given to it, *Herbarius of Kruidboeck in dietsche*, is somewhat misleading, seeing that the Dutch translation is always known as the *Herbarius of Kruidboeck in dietsche*, while this is the original latin with merely the Dutch name of each plant added to the latin name in the heading.

Two sizes of type are used in the book, a smaller for the text and a larger for the headings. They are evidently meant to go together, and must be the work of the same artist, as almost all the capitals have a very close resemblance in the two alphabets. They are found together, so far as I know, only in the following books:

1. *Matheoli Perusini Tractatus de memoria;* in quarto, 6 leaves, no printed signatures, the first leaf blank.
2. *Tractatus de aegritudinibus infantium;* in quarto, only known from four leaves which I discovered a few years ago in the binding of a book at Cambridge.
3. The present *Herbarius in latino*, ed A.; in quarto, 174 leaves, with printed signatures only in the second part or last two quires of the book, the first leaf blank.
4. *Herbarius in latino*, ed. B.; a page-for-page reprint of ed. A., only that the first leaf is not blank but contains a printed title-page with Veldener's device No. 2b.

Both editions of the latin *Herbarius* are proved to be subsequent to the edition of the *Kruidboeck in dietsche* which is dated 1484, from the fact of a fracture in the cut of the *Acetosa* which is found in both the latin editions, while in the Dutch edition it is entire; and the *Kruidboeck* dated 1484 is presumed to be subsequent to the latin edition printed at Mentz in the same year, because in the Dutch edition the cuts are simply reverse copies of those in the Mentz edition.

The large type is not found, I believe, in any book from any other press. Accordingly, from the title-page of no. 4 in the above list, it is necessary to attribute all these books to Veldener, until they are proved to have been printed by some one else. The smaller type is found elsewhere. It appears, 8 June 1486, in a book printed at Louvain by

from going into such details, though when once studied as a branch of natural history, it is as fruitful in interesting results as most subjects. The Librarians at the Hague have done very good service, and the *Catalogus* of 1856 is far the most valuable contribution to this class of literature which we have, so far as extent is concerned; but they are apparently still very far from recognising the *natural history* method, if I may so call it, as the only one which can be productive of really valuable results. It is because the case of Zwolle is a good illustration of what I mean, that I have written these remarks as introductory to a specimen of the kind of classification which I wish to see adopted. If I say anything which may seem to disparage the labours of Mr. Holtrop and Mr. Campbell, they will know that I do not undervalue them, seeing that except Mr. Blades's monograph of Caxton's press, the Hague *Catalogus* and *Monumens Typographiques* are the only books existing in any literature, so far as I know, which render the study of palaeotypography in any way possible upon a proper basis. Germany, Italy, France and Spain are at present perfectly impracticable fields of work, and are I fear likely to remain so for some time to come.

The following sketch is an extract from an analysis of the *Monumens Typographiques des Pays-Bas* so far as it relates to Zwolle. Having subscribed for two copies of the work, I cut up one of them into the whole number of separate facsimiles of which the book was composed; and then with these materials and the examination of actual books, wherever they came within my reach, and with the aid, in the case of a few presses, of correspondence with Mr. Holtrop, the way became clearer towards grouping the several books according to their types. At Zwolle eleven different founts of type occur between 1479 and 1500; and these enable us to mark four clear groups of books easily distinguished, while on more minute grounds they are separable into twelve classes. Of the four groups the first consists of books printed

some way below the text and not close under it; and the page has generally a different aspect from the others.

IV. As distinguished from all these, Veldener's books in this type are almost all destitute of signatures, a very exceptional point at this date. Only in the second portion of the *Herbarius in latino*, which occupies the last three quires of the volume, they run not to the leaves (as in ordinary books), not to the sheets (as in the Antwerp books and many others), but to the quire. The first quire begins with a blank page and therefore has no signature, and the second and third quires are simply signed on their first pages, *b* and *c*.

From all these circumstances, I am led to attribute the *Herbarius in latino*, and the group of books in which it stands, to Veldener's press about 1484—85. At this point, however, another question presents itself. Where was this press? Was it at Kuilenburg as in 1483, or had Veldener removed to another place? What points have we to guide us in forming a judgment? It will not take long to state the grounds which have convinced me that Veldener returned to Louvain in 1484, and there printed the group of latin books which have led to this discussion.

The rare circumstance of finding the *Herbarius in latino* and Veldener's edition of the *Alphabetum divini amoris* in the same collection, has led me to what I believe to be the solution of the question. A slight sketch of the history of Veldener's various presses and types will be sufficient to explain the matter.

Veldener was matriculated in the University of Louvain, in the faculty of medicine, 30 July 1473. There are nine kinds of type which can be identified with his presses. I have stated above (see Note A) that there is no apparent authority for attributing the *Dialogi decem* of 1473 and the books which go with this, to Veldener, so that I omit all consideration of this type.

Type 1 appears in an edition of the *Consolatio peccatorum* of Jacobus de Theramo to which a letter is prefixed, addressed *Johanni Veldener artis impressoriae magistro*, and dated 7 Aug. 1474. This type bears a strong resemblance to that of the Cologne printer, Nic. Goetz of Sletzstat. It was superseded by Type 3.

Types 2 and 3 first appear, Type 2 in the rubrics and Type 3 in the text of the *Lectura super institutionibus* of Angelus de Gambiglionibus de Aretio, printed at Louvain in 1475. Type 2 is of the West Flanders kind, and bears a strong resemblance to the type used by Caxton in the *Quatre derrenieres choses* before he left Flanders, and taken by him to England in 1477. In body they are precisely the same, and in most of the letters they are to all appearance identical. This type does not appear again in Veldener's books, being unsuited for the latin works which he printed while at Louvain. Type 3 is of the Cologne school and strongly resembles Arnold ter Hoernen's ordinary character, especially the capital letters. It superseded Type 1, and remained in use with Veldener till 1477, only with a number of the capitals of Type 1

[redacted]

mixed with it. Afterwards it appears with Conrad Braem at Louvain in 1481, and at Leyden with Heynricus Heynrici in 1483 and 1484.

Type 4 first appears in the *Fasciculus temporum* printed at Louvain 4 *Kal. Jan.* 1476 *secundum stilum romanae curiae* (that is 29 Dec. 1475, as the year according to that reckoning began with Christmas). This is also of the Cologne school, being almost identical in form with Type 3, only considerably smaller. It is occasionally found used by Veldener at Utrecht, but only as a supplementary type, and when needed for a special purpose. It passed afterwards into the possession of the Louvain printer, Ludovicus de Ravescot.

So far Veldener's books are all in latin, for which the Cologne types are most suited. In 1478 he is found at Utrecht, and as all the books which he printed in Holland, whether at Utrecht or at Kuilenburg, appear to be in the vernacular, a different type was needed.

Type 5 is used from 1478 to 1484 for the text of all the Dutch books printed by Veldener at Utrecht and Kuilenburg. It belongs to the West Flanders family, and bears a very strong resemblance to that used at Bruges by Joh. Briton, who claims to have originated this character. Type 5 passed from Veldener into the possession of the anonymous Louvain printer of the *Physiognomia* of Michael Scotus.

Type 6 is used for the headings of the *Kruidboeck in dietsche* printed, apparently at Kuilenburg, in 1484. It closely resembles the blacker type used at Bruges by Joh. Briton, only Veldener's is rather the larger of the two. It passed afterwards into the possession of Matth. van der Goes the Antwerp printer.

Types 7 and 8 are used, Type 7 for the headings and Type 8 for the text of the *Herbarius in latino*, which is necessarily subsequent in date to the *Kruidboeck* of 1484. Enough has been said about these types in the earlier part of this note. They both appear to the German in origin. Type 7 has points of resemblance to the corresponding type in the Mentz *Herbarius*. I have not investigated the relations of Type 8.

Type 9 alone remains. All the others have a necessary sequence which enables us to number them according to the date of their coming into use. Type 9 is found in the *Alphabetum divini amoris* without date but professing to have been printed *in universitate Lovaniensi*. The type is not Dutch or Flemish in origin; and if we may judge from the other books printed in the Low Countries in which this or very similar type is found, it is impossible to believe that the *Alphabetum divini amoris* was printed at Louvain before Veldener's removal to Utrecht in 1478. The course of this type has a considerable resemblance to that of Type 8 given above. One almost identical, only rather larger, was the first type used by Egid. van der Heerstraten at Louvain, 9 April 1486. Another similar type, identical in body but rather rounder, was used at Gouda by Gotfr. de Os, 13 Nov. 1486. Another, of the same family, was used by Thierry Martens when he started his second press at Alost in 1487. Among the earliest of his books printed there at this time is an edition of this same *Alphabetum*

divini amoris dated 6 Febr. 1487 and containing the same number of leaves and lines to a page as Veldener's edition.

These facts alone would lead one to consider whether Veldener may not have returned from Kuilenburg to Louvain. His books fall so naturally into three groups: a set of latin books printed at Louvain from 1474 to 1477; a set of Dutch books printed at Utrecht and Kuilenburg from 1478 to 1484; and a set of latin books having certain remarkable features of their typography in common, and one of them bearing the imprint of Louvain. The type of this last is not the same as the types of the others, but I felt that an examination of the books side by side would not improbably shew characteristics in common; and this conjecture has been amply verified. The *Herbarius* is in quarto, the *Alphabetum divini amoris* in octavo. The signatures at once attracted my attention. In the quarto, as mentioned above, where they occur at all, they are found only on the first page of the quire. In the octavo the sheets are simply signed on the first page of each, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*. This however is not uncommon in octavo books, and would be an unsafe ground of inference. But when I took the *Alphabetum divini amoris* to pieces, and unfolded the quarter-sheets, I at once found that the length and breadth of the two octavo pages of the *Alphabetum* when spread out, precisely corresponded to the breadth and length of the full quarto page of the *Herbarius*, so that the same 'form' would answer for both. On comparing the two with the *Tractatus de aegritudinibus infantium* I found the same correspondence; and the whole series of circumstances thus led me to accept as a conclusion what had been up to that time a mere supposition. It is perhaps possible that further researches on the part of Mr. van Even, the learned archivist of Louvain, may lead to the discovery of some traces of Veldener's second residence at Louvain at this period. The very fact that three printers, Egidius van der Heerstraten, Ludovicus de Ravescot, and the anonymous printer of the *Physiognomia* of Michael Scotus, all started about the same time *at Louvain* with type almost if not quite identical with that possessed by Veldener in 1484, would seem to afford strong presumptive evidence that it was from Louvain that the dispersion of Veldener's printing stock took place.

Whatever impression is finally left on our minds concerning Veldener's places of residence, the above investigation brings out one fact which may be mentioned here before closing this note; that Veldener was no doubt a type-founder, as he says himself, but that his designs for types were not original, being all borrowed from one side or from the other, sometimes from Cologne and sometimes from Bruges. This will be recognised by some, perhaps, as the clue to another difficulty of long standing, which this however is not the place to discuss.

Note F.

Gerard Leeu's edition of the *Historie van Sint Annen.*

A needless amount of confusion has been caused, concerning these two volumes, by a former bookbinder. No. 516 is, as described in the sale catalogue, a copy of *Die historie ende mirakelen S. Anna, overgheset by broeder Wouter Bor*, apparently printed at Antwerp by Hen. Eckert van Hombergh after 1500. No. 517 is, as described in the sale catalogue, a copy of *Die historie die ghetiden ende die exempelen van Sint Annen*, printed at Antwerp by Adr. van Liesveldt in 1496. The centre portion of the latter volume (no. 517) containing the *Ghetiden* or Hours of Saint Anne, seems to have been taken out by the original owner, and its place supplied by the corresponding portion of an earlier edition printed at Antwerp by Ger. Leeu about 1492. Leeu's edition is in much larger type than Liesveldt's, and was therefore no doubt found better adapted for devotional purposes. Unfortunately, when the two volumes (nos. 516 and 517) were given to a modern binder to rebind, the Liesveldt volume (no. 517) was bound up in the utmost disorder, and the portion of Leeu's edition was removed altogether and bound up between two consecutive leaves of a totally different book (no. 516), the History of Saint Anne by Wouter Bor! By good luck, both books eventually came into my possession, and after a careful dissection of both of them the confusion was removed. The result is that no. 81 in the present Index is a copy of Leeu's edition containing the *Ghetiden* but wanting the *Historie* and the *Exempelen*, and no. 84 is a copy of Liesveldt's edition containing the *Historie* and the *Exempelen* but wanting the *Ghetiden*. It should be said that Leeu's edition is printed in the type which he used from June 1491 till his death in 1493, and which is found from 1496 onwards in possession of the Collacie Broeders at Gouda. There are various points by which it is possible to distinguish Leeu's books from those of the Collacie Broeders when printed in the same type; but there is no need to discuss these just at present. A comparison of the present fragment with nos. 115 and 142 in M. Van der Meersch's list of Leeu's books would probably shew that it belongs to one of those editions.

Note G.

The two issues of the *Quodlibetica decisio* of Michael de Insulis printed by Thierry Martens.

There are two copies of this *Quodlibetica decisio* in the University Library at Cambridge, which it is necessary to call Ed. A. and Ed. B. for this reason. Ed. A. is the one described by Mr. A. F. van Iseghem and in all the bibliographical books which I have examined. In this

the body of the book (exclusive of the Office) ends on the *recto* of leaf 46, and the *verso* is occupied by the device of Antwerp Castle which had been from 1486 to 1493 the device of Gerard Leeu the Antwerp printer. In Ed. B. leaf 46 has been cancelled, and its place supplied by a fresh leaf, the *recto* of which is occupied by the same matter as in the other issue, only set up afresh by the printer; but the *verso* has, instead of the printer's device, a long apology on the part of the author for the haste with which the work has been put together, stating that it was completed on the 15th of June 1494. I cannot say how far this cancel throws light upon the date at which the book was printed. In any case the fact of the blank impression of the arms of Spain upon the last leaf, as mentioned in the sale catalogue, is most interesting to notice, and may lead to further observations.

TABLE

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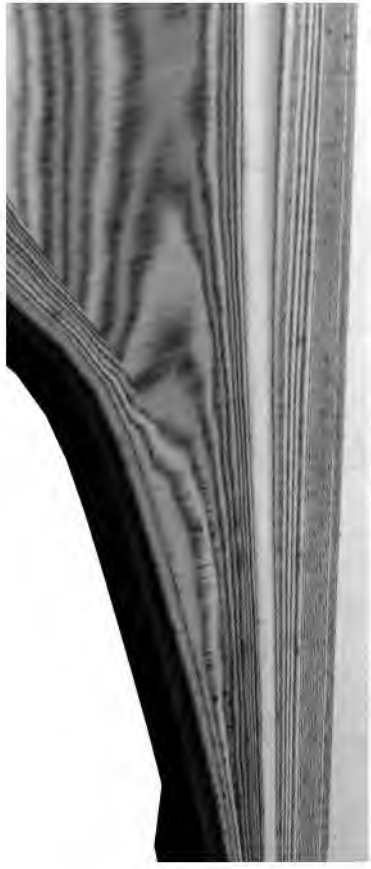

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